COMPLAINING OF ALTON.

CHARGES OF ILLEGAL DISCRIMINATION BROUGHT AGAINST IT.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ASKED BY THE ROOK ISLAND ROAD AND THE INTERSTATE

RAILWAY ASSOCIATION TO MAKE

AN INVESTIGATION.

Washington, Aug. 6.-There has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint of the nterstate Commerce Railway Association against the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The petition of the omplainant recites that the defendant was a member of the said association until July 15, 1889; that the defendant is a competitor for the transportation of live stock and products thereof from Kansas City to Chicago with the following other lines, members said association-the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and affiliated lines, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Wabash Western, the Chicago, Santa Fe and California, and the Missouri Pacific; that these companies, together with the defendant, have united in the establishment of a tariff for the transportation of said commodities from points beyond Kansas City to Chicago; that these lines also aided in the establishment of a tariff on live stock, dressed beef and packing-house products, etc., from Kansas City to Chicago.

The complaint then outlines the course of business being received in Kansas and the Indian Territory by lines reaching the grazing points, and consigned by the shippers to Chicago, with privilege, nevertheless, of stopping off at Kansas City. The complaint recites that each line engaged in said traffic owns a considerable amount of equipment, especially constructed therefor. Of late, however, the transportation of cattle, especially from Kansas City to Chicago, has been largely carried on by the use of private stock-cars of various so-called improved patterns, the owners of which are accustomed to engage abipments by negotiation with dealers in live stock, and to collect from the lines hauling the cars a mileage of 3-4 cent mile run. Such cars are, to a large extent, taken west from Chicago to initial points, and loaded for Chicago, with or without the privilege of the Kansas City market, as the shippers may desire. One result of this practice, the complaint says, is that the cattle cars owned by all the lines are now, to a large extent, unemployed. It recites that the complainant is in formed that the defendant has leased 400 of its nemployed cattle cars to the American Live stock Commission Company, at a rental of \$6 per car per . The mileage upon said cars in directions, in the ordinary course both affairs. would amount to at least month, affording a profit of at least \$6 per month per car to said lessee

Complainant says that the repairs on said cars, and the services assumed by the lessor in collecting mile age carned, make the so-called rental almost nominal; that an arrangement of this sort, by which the ordinary equipment of a line is leased outright to shippers, is unusual and irregular; that in so far as the payment of such mileage is made or participated in by defendant in the use of its own cars, any sum in excess of \$6 per car per month realized by said lessees is in the nature of a rebate, and complainant avers that the transaction is a device whereby the defendan mission Company a less compensation for the transportation of cattle than it received from other per sons for a like and contemporaneous service. scuniary inducement to shippers thus afforded by defendant is alleged to be an unjust discrimination. uplainant is unable to set forth the precise terms of the contract referred to, and asks that defendant be required to make the same a part of its answer.

Complainant also alleges that the defendant has entered into a contract of another nature, whereby it has contracted with one or all of the principal engaged in slaughtering cattle and hogs at Kansas City and vicinity, for the exclusive transporta tion of such shipments for a considerable term of years. Such a contract with one of said shippers, the complaint alleges, would practically control the establishment of rates for all. The complaint recites that a material reduction in rates from Kansas City to Chicago, male July 19, 1889, was forced upon the other roads by defendant, as is believed, with a view to put the defendant in a position to carry out its obliga tion under said contract. Complainant avers that said contract is also, in many ways, in contravention of the act to regulate commerce.

Under Section 12 of the act complainant requests an investigation by the Commission in respect to the methods of the Chicago and Alton, concerning its management of said traffle, with special reference o the alleged contracts referred to. A complaint has also been filed by the Chicago, Rock

Island and Pacific Railroad Company against the Chicago and Alton. It alleges that complainant and defendant own competing lines of railroad between Chicago and Kansas City; that complainant also owns defendant own competing lines of railroad between Chicago and Kansas City; that complainant also owns Bries running west of kansas City, called the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway. Under tariffs issued at different dates, through rates on live stock from points west of Kansas City to Chicago were made, with the privilege of stoppage and sale at Kansas City, but subject to certain conditions set forth in said tariffs. If the cattle were not soid at Kansas City, the result of the reshipped under the original through billing. The Alton line has local tariffs in effect from Kansas City to Chicago, which are or were greater than the proportion of through rates received by it for the same sovices on live stock brought from Western points to Kansas City and there soil. The Chicago and Alton has insisted upon the right to carry such stock to Chicago at the proportion from Kansas City of the rates named in the through shipment, and has protected through rates on such traffic by paying local rates to the Western lines to Kansas City, and taking for its compensation for the transportation to Chicago the remainder of the through rate. The complainant contents that defendant has no right to declare and make itself a party to the joint rate, when it is not accurally a party to such a rate, and charges that by so doing the Chicago and Alton violates section 6 of the Act to Regulate Commerce.

A NEW LINE TO CAPE MAY.

Cape May, Aug. 8 (Special).—The new Philadelphia and Seashore Short Line Ralirond Company signed articles of theorporation and organized in Camden to day. These officers were elected: President, Charles W. Potts; vice-president, Morris Boney; treasurer, Edward R. Wood; secretary James E. Taylor; directors John J. Deerick, Authory Steelman, T. Weels, M. J. Kelly, James Mecray, James M. E. Hildreib, Thomas S. Ludlam, Robert D. Coxe, Andrew Bourgeois, W. R. Van Gilder, G. W. Urqhart and W. Gorman. new company will build a road to Cape May and Sea isle City. Edward R. Wood, of Philadelphia, is the leading man in the new enterprise. The road is partly surveyed from Winslow Junction of the Phila-leiphis and Atlantic City Railroad in Atlantic County, S. J. to Cape May. Work will be begun at once, and the line, when completed, will be ten miles shorter than the West Jersey Railroad.

UNABLE TO EARN EXPENSES AND INTEREST. Indianapolis, Aug. 8 (Special).—The Indianapolis, Decaiur and Western Railroad is again in court, in consequence of its failure to earn operating expenses and sufficient to pay the semi-annual interest on its first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$1,800,000. Representatives of the New-York bundholders to day filed a petition in the United States District Court asking the appointment of trustees. Judge Woods stated that he was unwilling to place the property in the hands of two trustees, and suggested that some one should be agreed upon. R. B. F. Pierce, who has been acting hosen and at once gave bond for \$50,000. It is probable that the company's affairs can be adjusted without the sale of the property.

THE BRIDGE BLOCKADE AT LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Aug. 8 (Special).—The Board of Trade to-day heard reports on the refusal of the Louisville Bridge Company to handle freight for the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad on this side of the Three suggestions were offered for compelling the Bridge Company to relieve the blockade business by accepting the freight offered. One of ed to a reference of the whole difficulty to the meetate Commerce Commission.

EARNINGS OF THE C., C., C. AND ST. L. Cleveland, Aug. 8 (Special).—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Ontrago and St. Louis to-day made the report of its sarnings for July. The gross earnings were \$133,087.38 resse of \$90,140 95 over the combined earnings of the Bec Line and Big Four for July, 1888. ----

BUYING THE KNOXVILLE STREET LINES. Knoxville, Tenn) Aug. 8 (Special).—A Philadelphia syndicate to-day purchased the street car lines here, paying over \$200,000 for them. Electric power will be put in

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD SEA CAPTAIN. Asbory Park, Aug. 8 (Special).-Captain Samuel H. Fields dropped dead yesterday in Schenck's Hotel, at the Highlands of Navesink. The body was taken to Long Branch to-day. Death was caused by heart disease. He was an inmate of the Sallors' Sing Har-hor. He had started off on his annual cruise in his little pacht, the Petiel.

LEGITIME'S STOCK RISES AFTER THE AS-SAULT ON LA COUP.

PROGRESS OF THE WARFARE IN THE BLACK RE-PUBLIC - PAPER MONEY AT A DISCOUNT-

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF PORT-AU-PRINCE. Port-au-Prince, July 26.-The gods of war seem to be favoring Legitime lately, his stock being now rapidly on the rise, and a fair prospect of an early ending of the war is now seemingly assured. Ten days ago Hyppolite offered to pension Legitime if he would peacefully surrender and leave the country. but he bravely said that he would die in arms defend-A few days after this General Salnair, of Hyppolite's forces, had made arrangements with the Legitimist General in charge at La Coup fortress, four miles back from the city, that the place was to be surrendered at midnight on July 18, and General Salnair was so pleased with himself over this stroke of Haytlan diplomacy that he had to tell it to a Frenchman from Port-au-Prince who was dining with him. The Frenchman after leaving made all haste to the city and sold the secret to General Monplaisir, the Legitimist Minister of the Interior, who started at once for La Coup with a small force and two Gatling guns to prevent the acand, personating the traitor, talked with the enemy, who pretended to be a body of Legitime's troops on their return to the city. He got them in a good position in front of his Gatlings and then ground away on one of the guns himself, killing eighty andwounding a great many more. On his return to the city next day Monplaisir was the hero of the hour. But his popularity warned him that he had better return to La Coup, since the President began to show and intimated that there were ways of wiping out such people.

The rumors of revolution against Legitime in the Southern ports were verified on the return of the fleet, Mancel, from Saltron, which place they had utterly the last vestige of discontent. Salutes without num- the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government were fired in honor of this victory, and the stock

of the brave admiral on the Toussaint took a rise. gold or silver unless the customer is an official or soldier with a gun, but those who are compelled to back of the city. The food supply now comes in by sell their stuff and take advantage of the land breeze a relish; but the foreigners have some hesitation about inviting people to dinner.

The forces of Hyppolite can now be plainly seen om the men-of-war in the harbor. They have an outpost under a big tree about three miles from the city and on the beach road. The Legitime gunboats have twice bombarded them at this point, but do have twice bombarded them at this point, but do not succeed in chasing them away. This road mentioned above runs into the city at the Fortal St. Joseph, a line of fortifications built by a young German engineer, and in order to prevent a sudden attack at this point Legitime's soldiers have been burning the houses in front of that gate as fast as they succeed in origing the inhabitants out of them.

The Kearsarge, with Admiral Gherardi on board, went to Gonsives on July 25, the Ossipee having returned from her breathing trip of one week to the North. The officers and men are fairly, well so far, the Ossipee having the most sciences on account of her lanser stay in these waters. No cases of yeiof her langer stay in these waters. No cas low or any other malignant fever are on

TRYING A CHANGE OF TACTICS. The steamship George W. Clyde, of the Clyde Line, which left Port de Paix on August 2, arrived here yesterday and went to her pier last night at the Eric Basin. day and went to her pier last night at the Eric Basin. The fighting at Port-au-Prince still continues, but with little change in affairs. At St. Marc it was reported that Hyppolite had transported to a piace on the southern side of the island called Solerou 1,000 of his followers, and that they had effected a landing without any opposition, though that portion of the peninsula is inhabited by the followers of Legitime. The reason that no opposition was encountered is attributed to the fact that the people were poorly supplied with arms, and that the gunboats of Hyppolite which took the men there carried in addition a large number of muskets with which to arm the people for the insurgent service. If Hyppolite is successful in doing this it will place Legitime at a disadvantage as the for the insurgent service. If Hyppolite is successful in doing this it will place Legitime at a disadvantage as the distance across the peninsula to Port-au-Prince is not distance across the peninsula to Port-au-Prince is no great, and a force attacking it from that side might capture

SMUGGLING FROM CUBA INTO FLORIDA.

A CHARGE THAT PERSONS AND GOODS ARE

BROUGHT ILLEGALLY INTO THE STATE. of the Marine Hospital Service, is in receipt of a letter dated Pensacola, Fia., August 2, from Sewall C. Cobb. ex-Mayor of the city, in which the latter says in part: It seemed as though the State Board of Health had ample authority to prevent communication with lawbreaking people, especially by sea. Imagine my surprise to learn on this first day of August, 1889, that there is no defence or protection at-tempted against the thousand and one smugglers coming from Cuba with aguardiente, textile fabries, bedbugs and such diseases as a constant state of filth, animal and vegetable, engenders. In every hour of the day some person or persons could be caught smuggling if proper effort was made. The United States Customs Department should prevent it, but they virtually have but one tub for 600 miles of coast, and she of such draft as to be compelled to keep a gunshot away from nine out of ten of the localities used by the smugglers. When they see the smoke of a steamer in the distance they virtuously fish for

"You will say this is all talk. No, I saw some of t in March in the neighborhood of Tampa, and within a week one of my friends, salling up the coast, saw five vessels grown so bold as to fish within two to our miles of the coast, so as to be 'hard-by' night came. One of them landed his cargo at Cedar Keys without entry. Another was bold enough to run in and anchor behind Anclote Keys, then proeeded toward Cedar Keys and was seized by cutter within four miles of the land-fishing (probably 10,000 pounds on board). and had also lots of Florida watermelons on board. Not one of the latter could be caught in deep water."

groupers. When the danger is past they run in and

The writer says that the State Board of Health has been useless, and asks Dr. Hamilton if he cannot do something in the matter. He adds that a small do something in the matter. He adds that a small stalling vessel, armed, with a crew of ten men, in thirty days will rid the place of these snugglers; and if a reward were offered for the snugglers; seized and vessels captured, safety would soon be assured. He says that he has toil proof of these facts, and has heard parties boast of snuggling persons into Florida without health certificales from spanish authority. The price received was \$100 each for twenty-one persons, and all was accomplished in twenty-four hours. The communication has been referral to the Secretary of the Treasury

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Some time ago Warren F. Leland, are now on the warpath. In Ramberg there is also of the Leland Hotel, secured an injunction restraining a vendetta on, between the Prices and Stewarts, growthe managers of the Exposition Building from ex- ing out of a caming and shooting aftray that occurred tending the structure and declaring that its existence on the lake front, which has been dedicated as a pub- and brother is following closely in the footsteps of lie park, to be forever free from buildings, is in the white brother, and is using the shotgun, pistol violation of law. Since that time strenuous efforts have been made to get Mr. Leland to withdraw his less than five or six shooting and cutting encounters position, but without avail. To day it is announced at the usual fall exhibition and the fat stock show ill be held, after which the building will be torn.

The News and Courier within the past three days.

A COAL SCHOONER CUT DOWN AND SUNK Vineyard Haven, Mass., Aug. 8.—The schooner Philip King, from South Amboy, of and for Eastport, Me., with coal, was run into near Pollock Rip yesterday by the schooner E. P. Dixon, of New-York, with bow, and cut down below the water's edge. She reached Handkerchief Lightship this morning, leaking a little, and fell in with the steamer Wilkesbarre. latter made an effort to tow the schooner, but when off Cross Rip the latter towed under and sank. She now lies in six and one half rathoms of water, six miles east of South Cross Rip light. The captain and crew saved nothing.

SECRETARY RUSK AGAIN AT HIS DESK.

A TRAVELLING AGENT ARRESTED FOR THEFT. Asbury Park, Aug. 8 (Special).-Herbert Parish, an agent of the Metropolitan Manufacturing Company, of

Shrewsbury Tomatoketchup, the world's relish for fish, firsh or fowl. Never spells. Pleases everybody.

HYPPOLITE'S BLOODY REPULSE. Newark, was arrested to-day on charges of theft made by Mrs. Byerson, of West Park, and Mrs. Thomas Layton, of Ocean Grove. Parish took from their houses goods which the women had purchased upon the instalment plan.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL HENRY DUPONT.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 8,-General Henry Dupont, since 1850 head of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing firm of F. I. Dupont de Nemourse & Co., died here early this morning. He was prostrated by an attack of heart failure about two months ago, from which he railled temporarily, but grew worse again a few days ago.

Henry Dupont was born, of French parents, in the same house in which he died, near Wilmington, Del., on August 8, 1812. He was educated in a French school at Philadelphia, and afterward at West Point, being graduated from the latter institution After brief military service he resigned his commission in June, 1834, and entered the portant gunpowder factory which his father had established on the Brandywine River. A few months later his father died, and Henry Dupont and his elder brother, Albert, were left proprietors of the mill, Albert Dupont retired on account of ill health in 1850, since which time Henry Dupont has been at the head of the establishment. The Dupont mill had furnished complishment of the treachery. He arrived in time all the American powder in the War of 1812, and most of that used in the Mexican War. England and France purchased a goodly share of their supplies there in the Crimean War, and in other campaigns beyond the sea the Dupont powder has done much deadly work. During the War of the Rebeilion in this country the Federal Government was, of course, a large and constant patron of the works.

Although he resigned his second lieutenancy in 1834. Mr. Dupont soon drifted back into military relations. that he did not want so powerful a rival in the city In 1841 he was on the staff of the Governor of Delaware, and from 1846 to 1861 was adjurant-general of the State troops. In May of the latter year he was made major general of the State troops. Ho at once assumed absolute control of the militia, and consisting of the Toussaint L'Ouverture, Belize and ordered that every military organization in the State should immediately enter the Federal service, and destroyed, according to their story, and stamped out that every individual member thereof should take under pain of summary expulsion from the service. This angered the Bourbon Democrats, and every possi-Legitime had some difficulty in securing paper to ble influence was brought to bear against Ge print the last \$200,000 of paper money, but by utiliz- pupont; but in vain. They even organized an ining note paper he got out the first batch on July 23. surrection against him; but the leaders of it were The market people will not take anything except quickly clapped into jail. General Dupont thus rendered great services to the nation, and he held his commission until the restoration of peace, resigning it take it get it at the rate of \$1.76 for \$1 in gold. The in August, 1806. As might be supposed from the market is only half supplied now and prices have above record, he was at first a Whig, and then an earnabout doubled since the Army of the North have been est Republican. His first vote was for Henry Clay, his last for Benjamin Harrison. He was a Republican sailboats, hundreds of which arrive every afternoon, candidate for Presidential elector in 1868, 1876, 1880 preserved among the Bishop's treasured archives. and 1888. He was, of course, a strong advocate of at night to return home. The naffves get along the American system of protection. In addition to well on fruit alone with a little Yankee salt fish for his great manufacturing interests, he devoted much

his great manufacturing interests, he devoted much attention to agriculture, having 2,000 acres of the finest farm land in the State. His wealth was estimated at \$15,000,000.

He was married fifty-two years ago to Louisa Gobhard, of Philadelphia, who survives him. Six of their eight children are living: Colonel Heavy A. Dupont, president of the Wilmington and Northern Ralwad; William Dupont, of Wilmington; Mrs. Ellen E. Irving, of Wilmington; Mrs. Ellen E. Irving, of Wilmington; Mrs. Victorine E. Foster; Mrs. Sophie M. Chandler, of Philadelphia, and Miss Evelina Dupont. The two sons are now at the head of the powder-works firm.

JONATHAN BOURNE.

New-Redford, Mass., Aug. 8 .- Jonathan Bourne died last night from a paralytic stroke received about a fortnight ago, at the age of seventy-eight years. In early life he conducted a successful grocery business, then became largely interested in whaling. He held some political offices, and was active in the management of several corporations. He was the origpater of the Bourne cotton mill, in Tiverton, R. I., where the plan of giving the operatives a share of the profits is now being tried. Mr. Bourne was a liberal giver to such objects as commended themselves to his judgment. He gave numerous and considerable gifts

MUCH TYPHOID FEVER IN CHICAGO.

ITS PREVALENCE SAID TO BE DUE TO IMPURITY OF THE DRINKING-WATER.

tinguished by such suggestive titles as "Ploneers" and "Irrepressibles." Each class has a name; a myhoid fever raging in the southern part. The initial germ of the disease made its a few days after the big storm, which ewers and sent their contents out to the sate for this proposed and the error and pronounced it safe to drike. The halfding will doubtless be exceed be a few days ago no public decree advising presented. Meanwhile the grains were from ext. Season. We musher of cases of typhoid fever were responsed. Meanwhile the grains were is an axis ago no public decree advising presented and axis ago no public decree advising presented of their work in the city, and no day be it 75 cases of typhoid fever were responsed. Meanwhile the grains were is an axis ago no public decree advising presented of their work in the city, and no day be it 75 cases of typhoid fever were responsed. We are the following council of six: Dr. J. W. Milbson, of the st. John's Wood Pression. Six of the st. John's Wood Pression. The work in the city, and no day be it 75 cases of typhoid fever were resigned Grove-ave, between thirty-first and are larged Grove-ave, between thirty-first and six of the st. John's Wood Pression. The street Chicago, Aug. 8 (Special).-Owing to the horrible condition of Chicago's drinking-water, there is an epidemic of typhoid fever raging in the southern part of the city. The initial germ of the disease made its crib. It was at first thought that no evil results would follow. The Mayor and other officials examined the water at the crib and pronounced it safe to drink. Private physicians expressed contrary opinions, which were promptly pooh-poohed by the authorities; and antil a few days ago no public decree advising precaution was issued. Meanwhile the gerins quietly doing their work in the city, and to day be-tween 150 and 175 cases of typhold fever were reported in Cottage Grove-ave., between Thirty-first and Forty-second sts.

Dr. Thomas S. Huffaker said he had been called on to attend a large number of cases, and had many still under his charge. "I attribute the epidemic to the impurity of the lake water," he continued. "The first case: appeared shortly after the big storm, and in every instance I have found that the patient had been drinking lake water. There are numerous families who at this season of the year rely for their drinking water on the mineral spring at South Park. In not one of these families have I discovered or heard of any typhoid fever or cholera morbus, which is also prevalent, and is due to the impure lane water, several deaths have occurred within my own knowl-

REIGN OF TERROR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE PISTOL AND THE KNIFE USED WITH ALARMING READINESS AND FREQUENCY.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 8 (Special).-The McDow ver dict seems to be bearing its legitimate faults, and the nimble pistol is once more at work in the Palmetto There have been a dozen or more shooting and cutting affairs in the State within the last week, the fatal encounters have been reported by the Assoclated Press. The latest case occurred in Laurens County yesterday, when O. W. Laesford, a promi nent citizen, shot and killed Barrett Laugston, men were white. A vendetta between the Lausfield and the Langstons has been declared, and both families several days ago. In Charlesion the colured " man and razor with deadly effect. There have been no

"The News and Courier" will say editorially to The News and Couries? Will say effortally to-morrow: "The State is smeared with blood, from the scateoard to the mountains; and there is no testing whom the next shot will strike. What are we going to do about it! We need not try to discusse the fact that the administration of justice has failen into a state of innections described. The press and the pulpit should speak out, now and all the time, against the violation of law; and should denonnee every miscarriage of justice as a blot upon civilization and an outrage upon humanity."

GROCEES HAVE A MERRY TIME.

The New-York Retall Grocers' Union had its annual picnic and summernight's festival yesterday at Sultzer's Park, One-hundred and-twenty seventh st. and second-ave. About 2,500 people were present. The company was mainly composed of persons engaged directly or in directly in the wholesale and retail gracery trade about New-York, and in addition there were delegates from Washington, Aug. 8.—Secretary Rusk returned to Washington this morning from his trip to New-York, and was at his deak to day.

| Various large bahing establishments, each delegation washington this morning from his trip to New-York, lend & Co.'s employes came out in force and it required a tally-ho couch and a drag to carry them to the park. The entertalnment comprised shooting and bowling competitions, the first prize in each contest being a gold medal; dancing in the large ballroom and selections of popular airs by the various bands stationed in different parts of the grounds. On picesant feature of the festival was that fans, work-boxes, gloves and other fancy articles, were dis-tributed among the women who entered the grounds.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE.

ITS HISTORY AND METHODS AND THE MEN WHO ORGANIZED IT.

MEMBERSHIP WHICH GREW IN TEN YEARS TO 150,000-SKETCHES OF LEADING TEACHERS.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 8 .- No student of Chau tauqua can help seeing that its most permanent feature is really that having the fewest signs of permanence, This is the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle," an organization with an enrolled membership of 150,000 and a present constituency of 60,000 active the Union and almost every civilized country of the globe. If an earthquake should suddenly devastate the Assembly grounds or a Johnstown flood sweep its colleges, class-rooms and lecture halls to the bottom of the lake, the "C. L. S. C." would still hold together and its scholars confinue their pursuit of knowledge undisturbed. The C. L. S. C. is entirely independent of the

college course, the correspondence schools or the

university extension movement. It has its own set of

officers, its own methods of work, its own especial

The central office is at Plainfield, N. J., and the Chautauqua meeting-place is in the Hall of Philosophy in St., Paul's Grove, where the Round Tables and other gatherings take place. It was founded to carry out the Home Reading Idea "for all classes of the community and persons of all ages, in the whole realm of letters," which has been was then paster of a Methodist Church at Irvington. N. J., three miles from Newark, and was studying But his own difficulties, growing out of his lack of college training, made him eager to remedy the same defect in others, and he accordingly drow for young ministers like himself and submitted it for consideration at meetings in Newark called for the The plan met with general favor, but, naturally enough, failed in practical operation. young preacher had plenty of enthusiasm but was without business training or a knowledge of financial methods; and it was not until he had joined hands with Lewis Miller, in 1874, in establishing the Chautanqua Assembly that an opportunity occurred outline of his scheme to leading educators of the country. Inviting onlinens and suggestions, Roslyn, L. I., the old home of William Cullen Bryant, he preached a sermon embodying the idea; and after the sermon the venerable poet came forward and his cordial support in an autograph letter, written about a month before his death, which is now

In 1878 the perfected plan was started which, with hardly any modification, has been pushed to such remarkable success. The course of study covers four years, requiring an average of forty minutes' reading a day during ten months of each year, and the work, on a suggestion from Mr. Miller, has been so arranged that all the classes, though in different periods of their course, study the same subjects simultaneously. One year's reading embraces such topics art and physics; for another year, English history and literature, astronomy and geology are presetted; for third, American listory and literature, physiology and hygiene; and for the fourth, Greek history and literature, zoology and chemistry. The completion of a four years' course and the satisfactory filling out of certain examination papers are rewarded with a diploma, and if the graduate thirsts for further honors, he may pursue special courses on lines similarly prescribed, and have his diploma decorated with colored

eals. The cost is merely nominal. The six or eight sooks required for each year's reading cost about \$5; year's subscription to "The Chantanquan," which contains a large part of the course, is \$2 more, and the membership fee of 50 cents includes the cost of documents containing hints and suggestions.

The problem of inspiring enthusiasm among such a large and scattered body of scholars has been happily solved by the use of appropriate catch-words and the institution of popular excementes and celebrations. At Chantanqua, the graduation day has become a sort of festival. The graduating class march out to the Hall of Philosophy, in St. Paul's Grove, and pass beneath a structure known as the "Golden Gate," amid singing and the scattering of flowers, and on the previous evening "vigils" are held in the same place, at which, by the light of bonfires, simple religious services are performed. Since the first graduating day, in 1882, the members of the different classes who have received their diplomas at Chautanqua have formed themselves into altimni associations, distributed by such suggestive titles as "Floneers" tinguished by such suggestive titles as "Floneers" tinguished by such suggestive titles as a name; a "Licentessibles." Each class has a name; a "Li

Dr. Hurlbut was born in New-York in 1843, but has spent most of his life in New-Jersey. He was graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1803, and became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been pastor of the Rosseville Church, Newark, at Marketst., Paterson, at Montrialt and at Trinity Church, Staten Island. At Plainfield he had charge for three years of the Methodist church which Bishop Vincent and his family attended. He went next to the First Methodist Church at Hoboken, and then by appointment from the Bishops was assigned to Sunday-school work. He now holds the laportant office of corresponding screetary of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society. Dr. Hurlbut's connection with Chantanqua dates from 1875, when, at the request of Bishop Vincent, he assisted in the Sunday-school normal work, as principal of the C. L. S. C., an office which he has held since 1885. He has general charge of the work of nearly 100,000 readers. He conducts Chantanqua assemblies in the summer in different parts of the country, and has visited since June 13 assemblies from Kansas to Massachusetts. He is an accomplished speaker and singer and presides at round tables with especial success.

Dr. Hurlbut's principal aide is Miss Kate F. Kimball, the office secretary, who has the whole business of the concern at her fingers' ends and can tell off-hand thoumber of members on record on any given day of any year. Miss Kimball is a dark, attractive young lady, with a quiet but alert manner, and a wonderful head.

Miss Kimball is a dark, attractive young lady, with a quiet but alert manner, and a wonderful head for business. She is known to all Chantauquans a a sort of perambulating bureau of information, and er executive ability is as great as her mastery of letell. She was born at Orango, N. J., was educated at the Plainfield High School and has been connected with Chautanqua since 1878. She directs during the greater part of the year a force of twenty assistants. controls about \$25,000 a year of the society's funds and attends to something like 50,000 letters from all parts of the world during the same period. Yet each day's mail is answered almost as fast as if comes in, and vouchers for every from of receipt or expenditure are carefully preserved and filed. The report for 1869, which Miss Kimball is now preparing, will show that of 2,114 circles in America, 1,410 have reported a total working membership of 16,403, with an additional mattached membership of 7,456, when the 1889 class is graduated, the total number of graduates will have been raised to 20,000. State secretaryships will probably soon be created. Persia, China, Japan, the Hawalian Islands and Bulgaria are among the countries represented in the foreign membership, and in Australia and New Zealand there are many active students.

No account of Chautangua or of the C. L. S. C. would be complete which did not recognize the credit due to In. T. L. Flood, the accomplished Editor of "The Chautangua" and "The Pally Assembly Respired.

would be complete which did not recognize the credit due to Iv. T. L. Flood, the accomplished Editor of The Charlauquan' and "The Pally Assembly Herald," This, Mr. Miller and Sishop Vincent are both eager This, Mr. Miller and Joseph Cheen with the move-to award. Dr. Flood's contraction with the move-ment dates from the summer of 1575, when he for-mished a programme for an assembly at Welr's, N. H. s the year after Chantanqua was founded. In this programme III hop Vincent, Bishop James and W. H. H. durray were included, and the assembly proved a necess. The following year he went to Long branch end induced President Grant to visit this assembly, meeting him afterward on his arrival at Salamanea with Fred, Grant, General Babcock and Oliver

ager. "The Herald" was first piblished as a fourpage paper, and contained full senographic reports of the lectures here, the copy bing taken by messengers to Mayville, where the paper was printed it appeared during three weeks in August of that year, three weeks in August of \$77, and was then published as an eight-page monthly for three years at Meadville, Penn. In 1879 it was involved in debt. Its editor had conducted it from he first as a private venture, and his proposition to mlarge it and publish in it a part of the required rading of the C. L. s. C. was accepted by the manages of the assembly In its new form the paper was called "The Chantauquan." The first year the diculation want up from 5,000 to 15,000 copies, and it has since gradnally increased until the beginning of the last volume, of which 67,000 copies were printed. This growth is regarded as phenomenal. Dr. Food left the pulpit several years ago to give his while time to his magazine. He has erected a large publishing house at Meadville, and has also recently built handsome offices here. He is a well-known figure at the great Methodist conferences, is a versatile writer and speaker and a skilled organizer, and has recently been much talked of for Congress in Crawford County. He is looked upon as one of the strong men of Chauguqua.

The director of an important special course is Professor Frederick State, who is registrar of the assembly, and also the instructor in geology and anthropology. Dr. Starr is a genial gentleman, who can make a witty speech and knows how to popularize the dry facts of science for a mixed audience, as well as how to present them effectively in the cla room. He was born in 1858, at Auburn, N. Y., was graduated from Lafa, ette College, Easton, Penn., in 1882, has taught at Upper Alton III., at Lock Haves Penn., and was for about four years professor of natural science at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. This is his third year at Chantauqua. He has proscented extensive researches among the Indians in lows, and has lived with the Sacs and Foxes. His lectures on anthropology as: a valuable contribution to the popular knowledge of the subject. They are shortly to be repeated at the Peabody in personal appearance Professor Starr bears a striking resemblance to a

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Plymouth Church, Chleago,

who preached here last Sunday and has since delivered four lectures on "Great Christians of the Middle Ages," is a young man of rare gifts. His eloquence is flery and his style dramatic. He was born at Chesterville, a little cross-roads village in Ohio, about for developing the idea. The Elshop then sent an thirty-three years ago. His ancestors on one sitty were of the ancient Spanish family of Gonzalez, of whose name his own is a perversion. Through his mother he is related to the Connecticut Hawleys. His father was a country lawyer, fond of public speaking and a diligent reader of Emerson, and his congratulated him, and subsequently assured him of grandmother, a stanch Presbyterian and as diligent a reader of Jonathan Edwards, assisted in bringing him up. The result was that at the age of six he was more interested in Demosthenes and in Philip's attack on the Greeks than in our own Civil War, and when his father took him one day for a twenty-six-mile ride across country on horseback to hear Wendell Phillips, his weariness was dispelled by the hint that "ele quence is best studied by examples." Another of his father's favorite expressions was, "Genius is dig," and he seems to have dug to some purpose. But Phillips Brooks is the teacher to whom he owes most. 'Mr. Brooks's advice to young orators," he says, "to seek to interest an audience in a subject in the same way that they became interested in it themselves, have found simply invaluable. I recommend it to a young orators. Dr. Gunsaulus was graduated 1 1875 from the Onio Wesleyan University when on inserven years of age, and began immediately tyreach. He was for five years in charge of the High Street Congregational Church at Columbus. Ohio for the next three years at the Central Congregational Church in Newton, Mass., and then for two years a the Erown Memorial Presslyterian Church in health more. His connection with Plymouth Church date from 1887. His duties outside of the pulpit are also onerous, the church having 1,000 members and Sunday-school with 2,000 children. Dr. Gunsaulus an enthusiastic student of English Hirrature and church history, and Jectures on these subjects a way that they became interested in it themselves, I

rowed a great was recovered to the most original people, were, at the same time, the most original people, the world.

At the Round Table to-day the Umpachina Chele at Southfield, Mass., with a membership of fourtreen, as such as the Argonaut Circle, of Frestown, Mass., and the Vincout Circle, of Eridgeport, Conn. At a recent assembly at Frandingham, Mass, other, seven New-England circles were reported.

Other exercises to-day have been Dr. Harper Tuble reading in Jasiah and disension of home-making at the Women's Cinb: a becture by Dr. E. D. Elv on the causes of the modern labor problem, and an illustrated lecture on Venice by H. H. Ragan. Dr. Harper Professor R. A. Weidner and Edward Olsen, president Professor R. A. Weidner and Edward Olsen, president

G. A. R. DAY AT ROUND LAKE

WHAT RISHOP NEWMAN HOPES TO SEE-TEM-PERANCE WOMEN IN SESSION.

Round Lake, N. Y., Augt. 8 (Special).-To-day was est apart to the G. A. R. and interesting exercises were held. A large audience assembled at 4 o'clock in the auditorium. Hishop J. P. Newman presided. The State Department G. A. R. officers were represented by Adjutant-General A. R. Penfield and Chaplain L.

N. Beaudrie. Bishop Newman in taking the chair said: Hoyt, of Connecticut. In 1876 he accepted a proposal to start "The Daily Assembly Herald," and appointed Mr. Halbey of Langestory, his hydrogen and appropriate the second former of union was being accepted by the young pointed Mr. Halbey of Langestory, his hydrogen of those States. But I want one thing more, that cointed Mr. Bailey, of Jamestown, his business man- education shall not be State, but National. I hope to see



the day when there shall be established a National Bureau or Department of Education with a member of the net at Its head.

Penfield, Major Bennett, Colonel Van Petten and In the evening an illustrated lecture on 100 battles of the Civil War was given by T. De Quincey Tulley, of Cleveland.

The W. C. T. U. School of Methods is now in session. Mrs. Mary T. Burt, of New-York, is president. Brief apers and familiar talks take the place of stated ectures. Among those present were Ada Viele, of New-York! Mrs. M. J. Weaver, of Batavia; Mrs. Emily Burgess, of Highlands, Mrs. J. H. Bidwell, of Har-ford, Mrs. S. R. Gray, of Albany; Mrs. Frances I Hall, of Plantsburg, and Miss Florence A. Myers, of New-York, Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Burgess spoil on "Leace and Arbitration." Miss Florence A. Myer presented a political for signatures proceding against the up of figure at military and may a stations, to be presented to Congress. In the evening Mrs. Emily Fy. McLaughlin, of Boston, addressed an andience of 2,000 on the temperance issue. The work to-day was conducted by Mrs. Burgess, Miss Myers, Miss Devol, Ada Viele and Mrs. C. J. Jump.

CLOSE OF THE DEACONESS CONVENTION. A CONFERENCE IN THORNLEY CHAPEL-AD-DRESSES BY THE DELEGATES.

Ocean Grove, N. J.; Aug. 8 (Special).—The second day of the desceness convention brought a good attendance at the auditorium. Major Cole and the blind singer added much to the interest. Kent, of Bradley Beach, read the report of the Troy Home. A conference was held in Thorntey Chapel, com-

posed of delegates appointed by the annual conferences of the Method'st Episcopal Church. Among these present were the Rev. Morris D. C. Crawford, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Kerwan, of Haltimore; the Rev. Dr. A. L. Brice, of Elizabeth, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Weakley and James Gamble, of Cincinnati; the Rev. Dr. Louis Nippert, of Newport, Ky.; G. C. Robinson, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kirkoff, W. E. and Mrs. Blackstone, of Chicago; the Rev. J. S. Myer, Superintendent of the Chicago Deaconess Home; the Rev. Henry Wheeler, of Philadelphia; Mrs. E. Butterfield and Mrs. I. V. Dieks inson, of Chicago; Mrs. C. Rogers, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Miss Layton, Superintendent of the New-York Deaconess Home; Mrs. Waldron, Editor of "The Heathen Women's Friend," Boston; Mrs. Alderman, of Hyde Park, Mass.; Mrs. E. Holding, of Chicago; and Dr. Lucy Ryder Myer, principal of the Associate Trains ing School, Chicago. The conference adopted a plan of organization and

a plan of study. Dr. Crawford is the president, Rev. Dr. Louis Nippert spoke on " Deaconesses in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany." German deaconesses were organized by Fliedner, a Lutheran pastor, at Kalserwerth. There are thirty homes in Germany and two in Switzerland. A Hamburg resident raised 70,000 marks (\$16,000) to ound a home in that city.

Miss M. E. Laylor gave an account of the work

of the Deaconess Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York City, at No. 241 West Fourteenth-st. It is doing grand work among the poor and degraded.

Rathbone has received information of the arrest yesterday of James T. Devlin, a former clerk in the Albany, N. Y., postoffice, for robbing the mails at that office.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. FRIDAY. Washington, Aug. S. 8 p. m. For Maine, New-Rampashire and Vermant, fair, followed by showers during the tternoon or evening; slight changes in temperature.
For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair,
bllowed by showers Friday night; slight changes in mperature; southwesterly winds.
For Eastern New-York, fair, followed by showers in

For New-Jarsey and Delaware, fair, slightly warmer; outherly winds. Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, followed by showers a central portion; slight changes in temperature; south

orthern portion; stationary temperature; so

the District of Columbia, Marylan I and Virginia For North Carolina, fair; slight changes in tempera-

For South Carolina, Fastern Florida and Georgia, local owers; stationary temperature. For Western Florida, threatening weather and rain; For Alabama and Mississippi, showers in southern por-

ons, fair in northern portions; slight changes in temper-For Louislana, rain, preceded by fair in northern por-

For Eastern Texas, fair in the interior, showers on the For Tennessee, fair; stationary temperature.

For Kentucky, fair; slight changes in temperature,

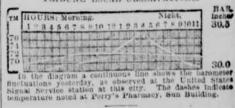
For West Virginia, fair; slight changes in temperature! For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, cloudy weather, with showers, cooler on the lakes; sta-clonary temperature in the interior.

For Ohio, showers, preceded by fair weather in southern portion, cooler in northern; stationary temperature in south-

For Lower Michigan, light showers, cooler in southeast, tationary temperature in northwest portion.

For Indiana, showers in northern portion, fair in south-rn portion, warmer in northern; stationary temperature in southern portion.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



change in the barometer yesterday. The weather was clear and cool, ranging from 00 to 70 degrees, the average, 32, being 64 lower than on the corresponding day

Tribune Office, Aug. 9, 1 a. m .- There was but little

There will probably be fair weather and nearly stations ary temperature in and near this city to-day.

have heard of the Fulton-st. prayer meeting. Its helpfulgness has been world-wide. Come and sec. 113 Fultonst., from 12 to 1.